

Experience of Foreign Countries in the Development of Sports Services Management

Xudayberdiyeva Dilafruz Abidovna

Teacher, Yodju Technical Institute of Tashkent City, Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

ANNOTATION: The article presents a brief analysis of the numerical composition of people engaged in physical culture. Various theoretical calculations of financial investments in sports activities of various organizations are systematized. Practical methods of management in the field of physical culture and sports are proposed.

KEYWORD: sport, physical culture, management, mass sports.

Currently, physical culture and sports in economically developed countries of the world, this figure reaches 40-60%.

It is generally recognized that the sphere of physical culture and sports, especially mass sports or sports for all, is designed to solve many socio-economic problems, such as uniting society, distracting young people from harmful habits, preventing diseases, increasing average life expectancy and its quality level. Therefore, having indisputable social significance, sports services are objects of international regulation and cooperation.

The main international documents in the field of physical culture and sports should be considered the International Charter of Physical Education and Sports with subsequent additions, the Sports Charter of Europe. These documents establish the basic principles of regulating the development of sports, which all countries that have ratified the agreements are obliged to adhere to. The main principles that countries are obliged to proceed from are, firstly, the availability of physical education classes without discrimination on any grounds, and secondly, state regulation of the development of a network of sports facilities and the availability of physical activity.

The development of sports is based on the basic law on sports. So, in France, this is the Law of the French Republic on the organization and enhancement of the role of physical and sports activity in society, in Finland — the Law on Sports and the Charter on Sports.

Various ministries and departments act as State executive bodies. For example, in Spain it is the Supreme Council of Sports, which is an autonomous body of the Ministry of Education and Science, in Argentina it is the Ministry of Social Affairs, in Russia it is the State Committee of the Russian Federation for Physical Culture and Tourism. In Uzbekistan - The Ministry Of Sports Development. They are responsible for the fundamental issues of development:

- participation in the management of sports of the highest achievements;
- allocation and distribution of state budget funds, cost estimates;
- allocation, cancellation and conditions for receiving subsidies, allowances and loans for sports organizations;
- control over the use of financial resources;
- formation of proposals for the training of specialists;
- Participation in the development and implementation of plans for the construction and modernization of sports facilities, including their equipment, etc.

The centuries-old experience of the development of physical culture and sports shows that the territorial principle of separation of managerial functions makes it possible to clearly delineate the competence and responsibility of state and territorial governing bodies. So, if the main management functions are performed at the state level, then regional and local sports management bodies are more focused on the development of mass sports and sports for everyone, which are inseparable concepts abroad. Here are some examples.

In Germany, a system of territorial management of mass sports is being implemented, where its management in accordance with the Constitution (Article 30) and the federal structure of Germany is the task of the lands. It should be emphasized that in Germany there is no unified structure of sports management at the land level. The general management, as well as issues of mass sports, is carried out by the governments of the lands together with the federal Government, national sports organizations, cities, communities and communes. Depending on the regional specifics, the demand of the population for mass sports services, the organization of mass sports in the lands is different, but regardless of this, there are common priorities: sports in schools and the training of physical education teachers; student sports; sports for everyone, especially among young people, women, the elderly and the disabled; construction, modernization and maintenance of sports facilities; promotion of high-level sports; assistance to sports clubs and teams.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of France has two sports departments, including the bureau — financial, international, sports of higher achievements, sports development policy, management of institutions for centralized training of athletes, science, sports equipment and equipment. The Ministry of Sports exercises its powers through 25 of its branches and 100 municipal departments of sports. Local sports management is carried out in 22 regions, 90 departments and 36 thousand communes. Most of them have Sports houses or municipal sports and wellness centers. The activities of these associations are coordinated by municipal sports departments. The role of local authorities and their actions in the field of sports development are reduced to three areas: construction and modernization of sports facilities taking into account the needs of the population; organization of various types of physical activity and sports for all groups of the population; financing.

One of the specific features of physical culture and sports management in Russia is that it is carried out in close cooperation by state and public governing bodies of various levels and nature, where the main links of social development management in the field of sports are the Federal Agency for Physical Culture, Sports and Tourism and the Ministry of Education in terms of physical education of students. Certain issues in this area are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The subjects of the management of physical culture and sports of a public nature include the Olympic Committee of Russia, as well as all-Russian associations: physical culture and sports, public, (public-state) physical culture and sports societies, federations, unions (unions, associations) by sports, etc. (The Law "On Physical Culture and Sports in the Russian Federation")

The issue of building sports management for everyone at the local or regional level deserves special attention. Sports services provided to the population within the framework of sports for everyone have a number of features, among which the main ones can be called their high capital intensity and information intensity. The construction, equipment and maintenance of a sports facility requires significant investments, and the tendency to expand the range of services provided, the inclusion of additional and related services in the complex of public services form a stable prerequisite for increasing these costs. A similar trend concerns the workforce: not only does the qualification of coaching and management personnel constantly increase directly (which in itself causes the need to increase wages), but also the requirements for their work are growing — the information load is increasing, new methods, means and methods of training appear, etc. Since the health of the consumer often depends on the work of specialists, it is impossible to save on this cost item.

Therefore, the main problems of the development of sports organizations for everyone are resource security, the main categories of which are financial, labor, material and scientific and information resources. In this regard, sports management for everyone is being built in order to achieve maximum resource provision of sports organizations.

International legislation calls for the use of the resources of state budgets — national, regional and local - to solve the problems of the development of mass sports.

For example, in Argentina, the funds of the National Sports Fund consist of the following sources:

- 50% of the net profit from the activities of entertainment halls, which are managed by the National Charity Lottery, casino;
- funds coming from a special account from Sports Forecasts;
- funds allocated annually by the state budget;
- compensation and interest on loans granted to sports organizations;
- proceeds from fines;
- property of liquidated sports organizations;
- Receipts from other sources.

In Spain, the funds of the Supreme Sports Council consist of: annual allocations from the state budget; income from fees and prices set by the state; subsidies provided by administrative bodies and state associations; gifts, legacies, wills, bonuses; economic benefits provided by state regulations; profits from own property; loans and credits.

In Finland, legislation regulates the need for direct financial assistance, as well as preferential loans from the state, in order to create normal conditions for the development of mass sports and ensure equal opportunities for all citizens of the country to participate in sports activities. State financing, support and lending are allocated primarily from the funds that come to the national budget from the lotteries.

Municipalities, as well as sports organizations, are provided with direct financial assistance, and preferential loans are provided to cover the costs of construction, purchase of sports facilities designed to meet the needs in the field of sports of broad groups of the population. The maximum amount of assistance is 75% of the amount of expenses, and in some cases it can reach 90%. The State budget annually allocates a certain amount to provide financial assistance to national sports organizations in accordance with the list approved by the State Council of Finland.

International legislation states that in order to achieve the goals of the development of mass sports, Governments, State bodies and competent non-governmental organizations at all levels should combine their efforts to plan the creation and optimal use of sports facilities, equipment and inventory. It is emphasized that physical education and sports should be provided with appropriate equipment and inventory, especially in order to organize the active participation of young people in sports. At the same time, the issues of planning a network of sports facilities should be considered a matter for state bodies.

The Supreme Council of Sports in Spain develops and implements, in cooperation with autonomous communities, plans for the construction and modernization of sports facilities, including their equipment. At the same time, the planning and construction of public sports facilities, funded from the funds of the state administration, are carried out in such a way as to promote their multilateral use, maximum load during the day, accessibility for citizens with different levels of physical fitness, persons with physical disabilities and elderly citizens.

French legislation is particularly strict in regulating the issues of sports equipment. For example, there is a legislative norm that the owner of sports equipment is obliged to make a statement about this to the administration to compile an inventory of equipment. In addition, a change in the nature of the use of private equipment, as well as its partial or complete liquidation, can be made only with the permission of the mayor of the locality. This article also contains an important rule concerning preferential taxation; any change in the use of sports equipment without permission entails the right to change the system of collecting aggregate taxes from the owner.

In Germany, it is provided that financial assistance to sports organizations is provided when there are not enough own funds to solve the tasks of paying administrative expenses, purchasing sports equipment and equipment, conducting training work.

International legislation indicates that training, staffing and management in the field of PCIs should be provided by qualified personnel. At the same time, all personnel should have appropriate qualifications and training, as well as improve their qualifications in order to ensure appropriate levels of specialization.

The Supreme Council of Sports in Spain forms proposals for the training of specialists for the industry. The Finnish sports legislation regulates all issues of the personnel resources of the industry, including the remuneration of various categories of personnel. At the same time, the qualifications (education, work experience) of municipal sports workers — Director of Sports, Secretary of Sports, sports instructor, sports instructor for special groups of the population, whose wages are paid from the state budget, are determined by the municipal sports committee. In Finland, training of specialists and teachers in the field of PCIs is conducted in 11 physical culture and sports centers and educational institutions.

In France, the standards of education of coaching staff are also strictly regulated. In particular, it is established that the document authorizing teaching, organizing physical culture and sports activity, as well as managing it for remuneration, i.e. performing the functions of a teacher, coach, instructor, educator and the like, is a special diploma.

The situation is especially unfavorable with coaches-teachers of sports (33.7% of employees do not have physical education), physical education workers at the place of residence (26.7%), physical education workers of sports facilities (24.6%), instructors-methodologists of enterprises, organizations and institutions (23.6%), workers of physical culture and sports of state bodies management (22.5%). The vast majority of physical culture and sports workers work in educational institutions and institutions of additional education (75.1%). In the total number of employees in the industry, the largest share is accounted for by teachers of secondary schools (28.9%), as well as coaches-teachers in sports (27.1%).

The analysis allows us to draw the following conclusions:

- The development of the FCIs is based on the observance of the priority of mass sports. In most countries, unified approaches to the resource provision of sports are being implemented, based on its priority and recognition of its high social significance.
- Physical culture and sports are primarily a mechanism for improving the health of the population, achieving self-realization, self-expression and development, as well as a means of combating antisocial phenomena. Therefore, the States attach special importance to the development of mass sports, setting the main goal of involving the population in physical culture and sports.
- The main characteristics of the development processes of the FCIs are: increasing the role of the state in supporting the FCIs, as well as all forms of organization of activities in this area, the use of physical culture in preventive and therapeutic measures, prevention of negative social phenomena, the use of sports in the moral, aesthetic and intellectual development of young people. All these aspects need to be managed efficiently.
- Sports management is a key tool of the studied aspects in the field of physical culture and sports.

References:

1. Xudoyberdiyeva D. A. MANAGEMENT OF SERVICE RENDERING ORGANIZATIONS AND ITS OWN CHARACTERISTICS //ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ НАУЧНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ. – 2019. – С. 24-25.
2. Xudoyberdiyeva D. A. MANAGEMENT OF THE SERVICES SECTOR AND ITS CLASSIFICATION //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2019. – №. 10. – С. 656-658.
3. Abidovna K. D., Asatillaevich A. B. Stages of technical training of athletes //Euro-Asia Conferences. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 94-96.
4. Abidovna K. D., Asatillaevich A. B. Sport Management: Sport Management //JournalNX. – С. 342-345.
5. Farxodjonova N. F. (2020). Formation of national idea through factors of national culture. *mirovaja nauka*. – 2020.
6. Jamalovna J. D. et al. The importance of marketing strategies in the provision of physical education and sports services //South Asian Journal of Marketing & Management Research. – 2020. – Т. 10. – №. 4. – С. 111-119.
7. Farxodjonova N. F. Modernization and integration: social-philosophical analysis //Роль науки в формировании современной виртуальной реальности. – 2019. – С. 10-12.
8. Xudoyberdiyeva D. A., Ibragimov G. A. Prospects of service in Uzbekistan //Экономика и социум. – 2019. – №. 12. – С. 147-150.
9. Xudayberdieva D. A., Shodmonov X. N. METHODS OF TEACHING ECONOMIC DISCIPLINES IN MODERN CONDITIONS OF THE MODIFICATION //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – №. 1. – С. 792-795.
10. qizi Farxodjonova, N. F. (2020). SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OBTAINED ON THE TOPIC" MODERNIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL CULTURE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION". *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 2(9), 137-144.
11. Kholodov Zh. K., Kuznetsov V. S. Practicum on the theory and methodology of physical education and sports. -M.: Academy, 2015.